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One year in advance \$1.00
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and JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM, of Hocking Tp.
School Examiners—WILLIAM WHITELEY, JOHN
WILLIAMS and UELAH G. RUTTER.

THE TWO ARMIES.
Two armies—telling day and night
By bridge and barricade—
Or by the heartless—oh! of might,
Each working for the truth and right,
And neither one afraid.

Two armies—one of noble men,
All strong, and stern, and brave;
Forward at duty's call—and then,
It matters not the how or when,
To glory on the grave.

Their country's glory is their own,
Their common grave their shame;
Their watchword—DEATH—shall alone,
Though on the field their hosts be strong,
Shall lead them yet to home.

Two armies! but the second one—
A fairer, sadder sight,
With steadfast purpose, all as one,
With sickening labor never done—
Tells for the right.

Daughters of men! we know you now
For what you ever were;
Angels with calm, unclouded brow,
Before whom every man should bow
In penitence of prayer.

Though death should come and come full soon
We fear him not; we wait;
We ask of heaven one only boon,
And pray beneath the placid moon,
Who never prayed before.

"Oh, Lord, within the coming strife,
Sad war of kindred blood,
Grant strength to every soldier's wife,
Teach her to live without his life,
And so reward the good."

By every fair-dampened thread she draws,
By every needle's gleam,
She links her heart's blood to the cause,
She binds her soul to arm our laws,
Wounded but to redeem.

Oh! soldier, in your camp by night,
Behold you of her toll—
How are you linked, though dead in fight,
By golden son-rays glimmering bright
In sorrow and turmoil.

Linked to a nobler soul on earth,
By these weak bonds of threat;
"Twas woman's love that gave you birth—
Her love shall bind, come grief, come death,
Till living to the dead.

WAR DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.
[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 22, 1863.

The War Democrats of Ohio were
ably represented in a convention held
in this city to-day. Delegates from every
Congressional District were pres-
ent.

The Convention met at ten o'clock
and was organized by the election of the following

OFFICERS:
President—B. BURNS, of Richland
County.

Vice Presidents—James M. Rosey,
of Warren; Robt. Corlin, of Hancock;
Colonel McGroarty, of Hamilton, and
Peter Ambos, of Franklin.

SECRETARIES.
J. W. Tyler, of Henry; Robt. A.
Johnson, of Hamilton, and Paul Eaton,
of Muskingum.

COMMITTEES.
Mr. Burns made a brief address ex-
plaining the object of the Convention,
after which, on motion, the following
Committee on Address and Resolutions
was appointed:

First District, J. Egly; Second, J.
J. Erwin; Third, N. P. Nolan; Fourth,
Henry S. Miles; Fifth, J. F. Perkey;
Sixth, Henry Sutton; Seventh, Chit-
enden; 8th B. Burns; Ninth, Thos. J.
Orr; Tenth, W. Y. Way; Eleventh,
W. J. Flagg; Twelfth, A. P. Miller;
Thirteenth, T. J. Greenland; Sixteenth,
Col. James Laughton; Seventeenth, B.
F. Potts; Eighteenth, J. L. Gleason;
Nineteenth, T. J. Carlin.

The following committee, for the ap-
pointment of a State Central Com-
mittee, was appointed:

Judge P. Mallon, of Hamilton.
Colonel James, of Huron.
John Bates, of Wood.

J. W. Houck, of—
P. Ambos, of Franklin.
C. Moore, of Hamilton.
B. Goir, of Hancock.

The committees retired, and during
their absence the Convention was elo-
quently addressed by Col. McGroarty.
In the course of his remarks Colonel
McGroarty took occasion to say that
Colonel Schleich, who is now stump-
ing for Vallandigham, and pretends to
have resigned his commission in the
army on account of the President's
proclamation, resigned to avoid a court-
martial for cowardice, having received
notice from his commanding officer
that he must either hand in his resig-
nation, or surrender his sword and
consider himself under arrest on a
charge of cowardice.

ADDRESS.
In the afternoon session the follow-
ing address was presented and unan-
imously adopted:

ADDRESS OF THE WAR DEMOCRATS.
To the Democracy of Ohio:

The Lancaster Gazette.

THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

VOL. 4. NO. 26.

LANCASTER, OHIO, OCT. 1, 1863.

Established 1823.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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"FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having met
for the purpose, among other things,
to adopt such measures as the exigencies
of the occasion demand for the
welfare of our common country, we
feel it a duty which we cannot ignore
nor thrust aside, to address you briefly,
but plainly and truthfully, upon the
momentous questions of the day, and,
if possible, to stay the mad and furious
torrent of fanaticism which seems to
be sweeping, with almost irresistible
force, over the face of our once happy
country. We have indeed fallen upon
troubled times. Passion and prejudice
seem to rule the hour. Reason and
judgment have been dethroned and
fanaticism and ultraism way the scepter
undisturbed, over the public mind.

Our country, our Government, that
blessed inheritance descended to us
from our forefathers, is to all but the
hopeful, in the very last throes of ex-
piring nature. In whatever direction
the eye is turned the horizon of our
national existence is over-cast with
portentous clouds, which human wis-
dom and human sagacity seem totally
inadequate to penetrate or brush away.
We are not apologetic for mistakes and
errors of the Administration in the
prosecution of the war, nor do we ap-
prove of, or sanction, factious opposi-
tion which is being brought to bear
against legitimate as well as doubtful
powers of the Government, to put down
rebellion, suppress insurrection, and
enforce obedience to the constitutional
laws of the land, and when we are
asked to sanction and approve, by the
exercise of a most solemn and most im-
portant privilege, the elective franchise,
to approve, to use no harsher term, the
course of misguided opposition which,
from the very beginning, has studiously
and persistently opposed every ef-
fort to do to save the life of the
nation, we do most earnestly, yet most
calmly and deliberately enter our sol-
emn protest against it, and call upon
and earnestly entreat all candid men
to reflect before voting for the very
embodiment of this opposition. You,
as well as we, are called upon by an
imperative voice of a convention, to
vote for C. L. Vallandigham for Gov-
ernor of the State of Ohio. We ad-
mit this call comes to us clothed with
power and prestige of party lines and
party fealty; it comes to us laden with
associations of former years, but all
these cannot be made to avail a feather's
weight when our country, our kindred,
and the future of this Republic
are at stake. Believing as we do that
the action of the convention in nomi-
nating Mr. V. was a great mistake, and
one which, if approved and sanctioned
by the people at the polls, will seriously
endanger the perpetuity of our Gov-
ernment, we have felt and now feel it
our duty to withhold from him our
support, and thus clear our skirts of all
complicity with the agency by which it
is brought about.

And in so doing, we stand by the
doctrines advocated by Douglas, by every
Democratic member of Congress
from Ohio, and by the entire Demo-
cracy of the North, except Mr. Valland-
igham and a small faction prior to
Mr. V.'s nomination of Governor. In
no wise do we affiliate or approve of the
doctrines of abolitionism or fanaticism
of any kind. But self-respect as well
as duty to you requires that we should
state briefly and candidly the reasons
why we are thus compelled to with-
hold our votes from Mr. Vallandigham,
and which, perhaps, in ordinary times,
we might pass by in silence, even if
unable to approve, for the reason that
such views, although entertained by
candidates, would never find an oppor-
tunity to be made effective, and could
not influence the conduct of people of
other States, not then, as now, in rebels
ion. Ist. We cannot support Mr. V.,
because, in his speech in Congress
February 26th, 1861, he said: "It is
in vain to tell me that States cannot
secede. States have seceded. In three
months their agents and commissioners
will return from Europe with a recog-
nition by Great Britain and France
and other powers of the Continent."
(Record, page 76.) Again:
"Secession has been tried and has
proved a speedy and terrible success.
The practicability of doing it, and the
way to do it, have been established."
(Record, page 87.) Again: "If any
one or more of the States of this Union
should secede for reason of the suffi-
ciency of which, before God and the
Great Tribunal of history they alone
may judge, much as I should deplore
it, I never would, as a Representative
in Congress of the United States, vote
one dollar of money whereby one drop
of American blood should be shed in
civil war." Record P. 91. Again:
"There is not a man in this house fit to
be representative here who does not
know that the South cannot be forced
to yield obedience to your laws and
authority." Again, "Accordingly I
have not voted for any Army or Navy
bill nor any Army or Navy appropri-
ation bill, since the meeting of Congress
on the 4th of March, 1861." Record,
p. 47. Again: "Stop fighting and
make an armistice, no formal treaty,
withdraw your armies from the seceded
States, recall your fleets, break up
your blockades." &c., &c. To those
and kindred sentiments held and ut-
tered by Mr. Vallandigham from the
beginning of our troubles, and now
prominently thrust forward by him,
we cannot subscribe, believing them
to be anti-Democratic and all the best in-
terests of the people. We prefer rather
to adhere to the ancient landmarks
so truthfully and firmly maintained
by Andrew Jackson in his contest with
South Carolina, in 1823, as evinced by
the following declaration of principles
found in his proclamation, Dec. 11th,
1823, and his message of January 17th,

1833: "I consider," says Gen. Jackson,
"power to amend a law of the United
States assumed by one State incorpa-
table with the existence of the Union,
contradicted expressly by the letter of
the Constitution—unauthorized by its
spirit, inconsistent with every princi-
ple on which it is founded, and de-
structive of the first object for which
it was formed." This right to secede
is deduced from the nature of the Con-
stitution, which they say is a compact
between sovereign States who have
preserved their whole sovereignty, and
therefore are subject to no superior;
that because they made the compact
they can break it, when in their opin-
ion it has been departed from by other
States.

Fallacious as this course of reason-
ing is, it entitles State pride, and finds
advocates in the honest prejudices of
those who have not studied the nature
of the radical error on which it rests. To
say that any State may at pleasure se-
cede from the Union, is to say that the
United States are no nation, because it
would be a solemn act to contend that
any part of a nation might dissolve its
connection with other parts, to their
injury and ruin, without committing
an offense. Secession, like any other
revolutionary act, may be morally just-
ified by the extremity of oppression;
but to call it a constitutional right, is
confounding the meaning of terms, and
can only be done through gross error.
Men of the best intentions and sound-
est views may differ in the construction
of the constitution, but there are others
on which dispassionate reflection can
bear no doubt; of this nature appears to
be the assumed right of Secession. The
right of the people of a single State, to
absolve themselves at will, and with-
out the consent of other States, from the
most solemn obligation, and haz-
ard the liberty and happiness of mil-
lions composing this Union, cannot be
acknowledged.

Such authority is believed to be ut-
terly repugnant, both to the precepts
upon which the General Government
and the objects which it is expressly
formed to attain. Again, General Jack-
son speaking of the right and duty of
government to use force to prevent se-
cession, says: "No one believes that
any right exists in a single State to in-
volve all others in these and countless
other evils, contrary to engagements
solemnly made. Every one must see
that other States in self-defence must
oppose it at all hazards." Again speak-
ing of an ordinance passed by the South
Carolina Convention, he says, this sol-
emn denunciation of the laws and au-
thority of the United States has been
followed up by a series of acts on the
part of the authorities in that State,
which manifest determination to ren-
der inevitable a resort to those mea-
sures of self-defence which the para-
mount duty of the Federal Government
requires."

It is quite unnecessary to multiply
quotations from eminent statesmen up-
on the subject. The great heart of the
American people is not only adverse to
this doctrine, but unalterably deter-
mined to resist it, at all hazards, and
were it not for the fact, lamentable as
it is, that we find the candidate of a
party with which it has always been
our pride to act, defiantly advocating
the right of Secession, the fact of se-
cession, the want of constitutional pow-
er on the part of the General Govern-
ment to prevent it by force, distinctly
and squarely planting himself on the
inability of a nation to save itself from
self destruction, from want of both
constitutional and physical power, and
calling upon the Government to with-
draw the army from those he pleased
to call "seceded States," and hold an
armistice with rebels in arms, give up
the Mississippi, break up the blockade,
call home the fleets, and thus give up
all the ground which our brave sol-
diers have won at the cost of so much
blood and treasure; were it not, we say,
for all this, we might be justified in re-
maining silent. Is it doubted that this
is Mr. Vallandigham's position? Read
his record, published and put forth un-
der his immediate sanction, and spread
broadcast all over the State.

It is said that Mr. V.'s arrest, trial,
and banishment was a violation of the
constitutional rights of citizens, and
that this act of the Administration
must be rebuked, by electing Mr. V.
Governor of Ohio, almost the identical
doctrine advocated by the extremists
of the opposite party at the beginning
of the war.

It is also said that the emancipation
proclamation is contrary to the letter
and spirit of the Federal Constitution,
and that war is being waged for the
freedom of negroes, and therefore the
war ought to cease at once. There
might be some force in these arguments
if our conduct and opinions were at all
influenced by such considerations; but
be it remembered that all the expres-
sions of opinions of Mr. V. herein pub-
lished, were announced prior to the
issuing of the proclamation; or his ar-
rest. For these and other equally sat-
isfactory reasons we feel constrained to
withhold our support from Mr. V.,
though we deem it inexpedient to put
a third ticket in the field.

Fellow Democrats of Ohio, Democ-
rats who stood by Douglas in the
great contest of 1860; Democrats who
have sworn upon the altar of our coun-
try that the Union must and shall be
preserved; Democrats who have sons,
brothers and fathers now fighting the
battles of your country, who are stand-
ing guard in the silent hour of mid-
night over your houses and homes, brav-
ing death in every form; we appeal to
you, can you, will you cast your votes
for a man holding opinions and advocat-
ing doctrines which Mr. V. does? We

cannot and do not believe you will. We
most respectfully but earnestly call up-
on you, in the name of Democracy; in
the name of your country; in the name
of our fathers; of Jackson, of Douglas,
to take such course as your calm and
deliberate judgment may dictate, to
save Ohio from the fatal effects which
we fear may follow such a course.

The Democratic party has a future
fraught with mighty and important
obligations, which must be met with
firmness, and having done our duty,
trust to a returning sense of the con-
sistency which we feel confident must
be the guide of the Democratic party
in the campaign of 1864.

Signed Barnabas Burns, President;
J. H. Tyler, Secretary; Robert A. John-
son, J. J. Egan, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.
Resolved, That we enter our solemn
and deliberate protest against the doc-
trine of Secession and Abolition both
springing from a disregard of law and
constitutional obligations, and we de-
clare that it is now as heretofore the
doctrine of the Democratic party that
ours is a Government of law, and that
for any and all wrongs there is a
peaceful remedy through the consti-
tutional channels of legislation and
judicial decisions, and when resistance
to law becomes so formidable as to
render them imperative, it is not only
the undoubted right but the imperative
duty of the Government to use all nec-
essary force to execute laws through-
out the Union and to suppress rebellion.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the
withdrawal of our armies from the
States which profess to have seceded;
opposed to breaking up the blockade;
opposed to an armistice with rebels in
arms, and opposed to peace on any
other terms than unconditional submis-
sion to the Constitution and laws of
the United States, and that in the lan-
guage of Gen. McClellan, "the sacrifices
made by all classes of our fellow citi-
zens in this war, are guarantees that
we can't abandon it till we have accom-
plished the object for which it was
originally undertaken."

Resolved, That while we believe that
the existence of the rebellion affords
no justification for illegal arrests or
unconstitutional acts by any Adminis-
tration, we are not disposed to critic-
ize unkindly or embarrass the exist-
ing Administration, but to have all the
measures adopted by it stand valid if
the courts pronounce them valid, and
to fall if invalid. Willing to put forth
every power to restore the Union in-
volving every consideration of patriot-
ism; doing all that is due to the coun-
try and ourselves; invoking the re-
turn of every State; holding sacred ev-
ery star upon our national flag; and he
that would remove one, is as much a
traitor, as if he would rend its fold
asunder.

Resolved, That we are for a vigorous
prosecution of the war to the full extent
of our power, until the rebellion is sup-
pressed, and of using all the means in
our possession that may be recognized
by honorable warfare, for that purpose.
We are for the Union without an if,
and regardless whether Slavery stands
or falls by the operation.

Resolved, That whenever the war
power of the rebellion is broken, rebels
disarmed and the majesty of the
Constitution and laws acknowledged,
we desire peace, and are in favor of a
restoration of the Union under the
Constitution; and we emphatically
declare that so soon as the military
power of the rebellion shall have been
crushed, the whole energies of the na-
tion should be devoted to secure peace
and Union.

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the
State of Ohio, and of the United States,
will obey all laws while they remain
on the statute books; if right, we will
endeavor to repeal them, if wrong, we
will endeavor to effect a remedy in a
constitutional manner, by procuring
their repeal. When doubts exist as to
their validity we will appeal to the
proper judicial tribunal for a decision
and cheerfully abide the result.

Resolved, That we know of no mode
by which a loyal citizen may so well
demonstrate his loyalty to his
country as by sustaining the Flag, the
Constitution, and Union under all cir-
cumstances, and under any Adminis-
tration, regardless of party politics,
against all assaults at home or abroad.

Resolved, We would in no way
weaken the arm of the Government;
in no way impair the efficiency of our
army, but, on the contrary, as a mat-
ter of economy, as well as humanity,
we would impart vigor and energy to
both; and with every peace offering,
there should be the alternative of war
or submission.

a monarchy, there is a menace to the
United States.
A resolution suggesting that a local
committee be organized, was adopted.
The Central Committee was an-
nounced, when W. J. Flagg and T. J.
Gallagher made short, pertinent
speeches. The Convention then ad-
journed sine die.

For the Lancaster Gazette.
Letter From Captain Wiseman.

Every patriot, every freeman, every
one who truly and sincerely loves his
country, deeply deprecates the condition
we are now in, and thousands two
years since if they could have foreseen
what has passed, would have made
every exertion within their power to
avert the great calamity which has be-
fallen us. No nation ever suffered
greater tribulations than a portion of
our once happy country has since this
war commenced. There is not one,
either friend or foe, who would wish
to see the same heart-rending scenes
repeated. We verily believe there are
none save the most devoted lovers of
country, home and loved ones, that
would again make so great a sacrifice.
Great indeed should be the punish-
ment of those who are responsible for
this war. The blood of thousands of
the best men of the nation call from
the very ground for justice, and it will
come. Every day it is meted out to
those who were the first aggressors.
And those who are at fault for the con-
tinuance of this deadly strife are long
will meet with their just deserts unless
they materially change their base of
operations. This war might have
been ended long ago, if we had been
more united in the North. The fault
is not with those who have held the
reins of Government, but with the
great mass of the people whose duty it
is to act when called upon. Our rul-
ers can do nothing unless the people
sustain them. How easy it is then for
the most laudable efforts, the most
sanguine measures, to fall to the
ground simply for the want of support.

Our Government, right or wrong,
should be sustained. This can be
done in a number of ways. When
our country is in imminent peril, upon
the verge of destruction, we should
not let a slight difference of opinions
embarrass our actions, or cause us for
a moment to lose sight of that which
above all other things should be the
dearest to us, viz: Our country's wel-
fare. To foster such feelings, and let
such motives bias our actions, would
be the meanest kind of cowardice.

A man of the true loyal stamp, first re-
pels the enemy that attacks his coun-
try, and settles minor differences of
opinion afterward. We should all
remember that our country is greater
and dearer to us than either party or
party issues. In all Governments
there must be a head; there must be
some one to lead in all great under-
takings. How futile, how exceedingly
foolish it is for any one to say: I will
not go to the aid of my country; I
will not rush to her rescue, because I
do not like the leaders, or because
some measure adopted to crush our
party issues. In all Governments
there must be a head; there must be
some one to lead in all great under-
takings. How futile, how exceedingly
foolish it is for any one to say: I will
not go to the aid of my country; I
will not rush to her rescue, because I
do not like the leaders, or because
some measure adopted to crush our
party issues.

Many are slow to believe that the
political issues which now agitate the
North in any way affect the Army,
and when we tell them that the course
pursued by our party, that the prin-
ciples advocated by the same, have a
great moral effect, encourages the sol-
dier to deeds of valor, infuses a new
spirit of patriotism, and strengthens
the ties that bind the hearts of the sol-
diers to Northern firesides, they laugh
to scorn. And when our fathers
tell that the course pursued by the
other party creates disgust, feelings of
remorse and resentment, produces in-
subordination, encourages desertion,
and causes us to feel as though we
have a dangerous enemy in our rear;
when we tell them that their actions
induce us to believe that they are
not only enemies to themselves but to
their country, they answer us by say-
ing, "we are as much for the Union as
you are." We find that the principal
difficulty which exists in the North
is this: There seems to be a studied
effort among a certain class to receive
everything that looks to the suppres-
sion of the rebellion with distrust, and
to disbelieve everything that tends to
reveal the true condition of the coun-
try. This we noticed particularly
while on a brief visit to the North—
If every one could see the country as
the soldiers do; if the people of the

North could visit this country and ob-
serve for themselves—what is neces-
sary to restore again that almost per-
fect harmony which existed prior to
the war—if they will do this, and sim-
ply believe what they see, we will
vouch for it that they will never again
have sympathy for traitors—that they
will not try to excuse armed rebels,
nor place the burden of this war upon
loyal men's shoulders; but that the
latent feelings of patriotism which un-
doubtedly exists in the North (because
we are not willing to believe other-
wise) would burst forth like a pent
up volcano. Then would the masses
of this North with one united voice cry
down this thrice accursed rebellion
that rendered so many homes desolate,
and devastated a great and happy
country. We will have no compro-
mise with armed traitors; no armistice
to give the enemy time to retreat, but
let the victorious armies of the Union
go forward even though they destroy
the last man, and confiscate the last
vestige of property. When such feel-
ings as these become universal, not
many months will roll round ere this
rebellion will be at an end. When
the people of the North become united,
not only in feeling but action, then,
and not until then, can we expect vic-
tory to perch upon our banner.

JOHN WISEMAN.
Camp Sherman, Miss. Sept. 12th '63.
Letter from the 14th Infantry.
Thompson's Co., N. Y. City,
Sept. 12th, 1863.

Dear Old Gazette: As you are the
soldier's friend and the Union's savior,
allow me once more to address
my Union friends through your col-
umns, for I feel it is my duty to in-
form the friends of the 12th U. S. In-
fantry how the Lancaster boys are
getting along and where we are. We
are now in the Empire City, and the
boys are all well and are enjoying
themselves as well as can be expected
under present circumstances, as we
have any pay for four months. Our
pleasures are limited at present, but I
understand that we are going to re-
ceive a mess of greens in a few days,
and anticipate a good time while we
remain in the city. No doubt but
that some of our most curious friends
will ask why we are here. I will tell
them. You are all no doubt aware of
the riotous proceedings of the citizens
here last month, and we are here to
prevent a renewal of the bloody scenes.
Some of you may say we had better
be at the front, but I will ask you, are
not these enemies far more dangerous
to our glorious cause than the rebels,
and deserve to be more closely
watched, for the rebels will come out
and fight us in the field, while these
dastardly cowards have adopted a
mode of warfare far more dishonorable
for they do not only vilify our glorious
country with their serpent tongues,
but they have tried, through incendiar-
ism and robbery, to destroy that
which for nearly a century has been
the envy of all European cities, for fear
that it should become the chief metrop-
olis of the world. Thank kind for-
tune, the conscription is about over in
the city, and everything has gone off
quietly since we have been here. If
we had been here in the first place
those villains would not have had the
chance they had to prosecute their
hellish designs. Thank kind heaven,
our glorious old State has too much
patriotism in her yet to have to be
drifted to raise her quota of men,
though there are plenty of traitors in
her for all that; for I see in one of our
Western papers that the Batmenuts
are at work in a damnable scheme to
sent that arch fiend, Vallandigham, in
the gubernatorial chair in place of the
honorable John Brough, by hiring
border ruffians to come from other
States and seize your ballot-boxes as
they did in Kansas. Let me ask you,
freemen of Ohio, are you or at least
are the citizens of Old Fairfield, going
to allow this damnable business to con-
tinue until it is too late? In the name
of God, will you allow the blood of
your fathers, sons and brothers, which
has flowed like water on the bloody
fields of Murfreesboro, Antietam, Gettys-
burg, and hundreds of other bloody
fields, to be vilified in this way; if you
should, it would certainly raise its
voice to heaven to bring its vengeance
upon your heads. Let me, as one of
Ohio's sons, implore you to turn out as
you did when the rebel Morgan was
prowling through your State; and if
you have not already done so, organize
a military company for every place of
holding elections, and station them
upon that day with loaded muskets
and fixed bayonets, and let those
traitors see that if thousands of Ohio's
brave sons are in the field there still
remain patriotic men enough at home
to protect her rights from being tar-
nished by the hands of those traitors.

I see it also stated that this lying
horde are trying to make the people
believe that the soldiers will not vote
for Brough. Do they think that after
their taking the oath to protect their
beloved country against all her ene-
mies, that they would vote for Valland-
igham? God forbid that a freeman
should disgrace himself in that way.
Just let the soldiers have the chance
to vote and the copperheads will see
that every vote polled by a soldier

will sound the death-knell of poor,
God-forsaken Vallandigham. I must
close for this time by giving three
times three for Jack Brough and the
brave Connel—in a word, the whole
Union ticket.

Yours ever for the Union,
JOSEPH B. GROFF.
Co. A 12th U. S. I.

The Soldiers on Vallandigham.
The loathing disgust and indignation
of the Ohio soldiers on hearing of the
nomination of the traitor Vallandigham
was intense, and their protesta-
tions are coming up by every mail in
scathing terms. A soldier in the 81st
Ohio, writes:

"The news of Vallandigham's nomi-
nation by the peace Democracy, we might
say peace mobocracy, for the Gov-
ernment of Ohio, has been received
with feelings of disgust, not unmixed
with wrath, by the loyal officers and
soldiers, especially those constituting
the 81st Ohio. The indignation is not
loud but deep. We regard the head
of the ticket presented by the copper-
heads for support as being a direct in-
sult to us, and as such we shall treat it.
The man who is opposed to the war
for his Union is the soldier's worst en-
emy, and we hate him. The actions
of the rampant delegates who com-
posed the Tory Convention at Colum-
bus, the resolutions adopted, and the
speeches delivered, all exhibit anger,
not love of country. They proved
themselves to be madmen, not patriots.
Will they or their leader, knowing where
he belongs, ever receive our votes?
Never, no never! Be it known that the
81st Ohio, citizens in peace and soldiers
in war, would rather be a dog and
bark the moon, than such a Roman!"

The 45th Ohio passed the following
resolutions unanimously:
Resolved, That we